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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

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WEEKLY BULLETIN

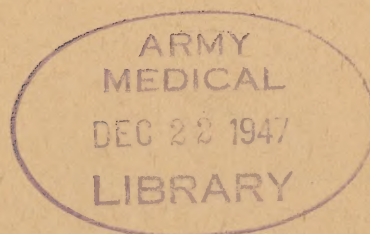
For Period

23 November - 29 November

1947

Number 48

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SECTION I

GENERAL

TECHNICAL BULLETINS

The following Public Health and Welfare Technical Bulletin was mailed with Weekly Bulletin No. 48 on 5 December:

Title: Minsei-Iin

Short Title: TB - PH - WEL 7

SECTION II

WELFARE DIVISION

National and Prefectural Disaster Relief Planning Boards

Under the provisions of the recently adopted National Disaster Relief Law, it is required that a National Disaster Relief Planning Board and similar prefectural boards be established. It is provided by Article 6 of the law that the Prime Minister will be president of the National Board and the Welfare Minister will be Vice-president. Regulations issued by the National Government provide for the appointment of the following additional officials to the National Board: Home Minister; Finance Minister; Agriculture and Forestry Minister; Commerce and Industry Minister; Transportation Minister; Communications Minister; Labor Minister; President of Economic Stabilization Board; President of War Calamity Rehabilitation Board. In addition under Article 7 of the law, the President of the Japan Red Cross Society is a member of the board.

It is provided by Article 16 that the prefecture governor shall be president of the Prefectural Disaster Relief Planning Board. Other members of the prefecture board are the directors of the following administrative bodies: Chief of Branch Office of Civil Engineering; Home Ministry; Director of Regional Financial Bureau; Chief of Branch Office of Medical Affairs Bureau, Welfare Ministry; Chief of Foodstuff Office; Chief of Charcoal Office; Chief of Control Office of Materials, Agricultural and Forestry Ministry; Director of Commercial and Industrial Bureau; Director of Railway Bureau; Chief of Motor-Car Office; Director of Marine Transportation Bureau (Chief of Marine Transportation Superintendent Department); Director of Communication Bureau; Director of Regional Economic Stabilization Board; Chief of Branch Office of Construction, Board of Reconstruction. The President of the Prefecture Chapter of the Red Cross is also a member of the board under the provisions of the national law. The national law also requires the appointment of a working committee of the national board and the prefecture boards. The members of the national board have been appointed by an order issued 20 November.

Clothing Distribution Program

A program for the distribution of bedding and clothing to repatriates and needy persons has been established by the Repatriation Relief Board and the Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare. It is planned that the recipients will be repatriates who have returned to Japan since December 1946, and other needy persons. The total amount of materials to be distributed are as follows: coats - 250,000, trousers - 250,000, shirts - 550,000, underpants - 550,000 and socks 550,000.

Amounts allocated each prefecture are set forth below:

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	<u>Coat</u>	<u>Trousers</u>	<u>Shirt</u>	<u>Underpants</u>	<u>Socks</u>
Hokkaido	22,760	22,760	47,050	47,050	47,050
Aomori	4,880	4,880	10,560	10,560	10,560
Iwate	4,010	4,010	8,960	8,960	8,960
Miyagi	5,310	5,310	11,720	11,720	11,720
Akita	4,130	4,130	9,260	9,260	9,260
Yamagata	4,820	4,820	10,680	10,680	10,680
Fukushima	6,820	6,820	15,080	15,080	15,080
Ibaraki	4,190	4,190	9,480	9,480	9,480
Tochigi	2,320	2,320	5,180	5,180	5,180
Gumma	3,190	3,190	7,380	7,380	7,380
Saitama	4,010	4,010	9,060	9,060	9,060
Chiba	3,870	3,870	8,500	8,500	8,500
Tokyo	16,880	16,880	36,960	36,960	36,960
Kanagawa	4,490	4,490	9,940	9,940	9,940
Niigata	6,060	6,060	13,820	13,820	13,820
Toyama	2,820	2,820	6,440	6,440	6,440
Ishikawa	3,870	3,870	8,400	8,400	8,400
Fukui	3,750	3,750	8,760	8,760	8,760
Yamanashi	1,810	1,810	4,080	4,080	4,080
Nagano	6,430	6,430	14,360	14,360	14,360
Gifu	3,990	3,990	9,140	9,140	9,140
Shizuoka	4,500	4,500	10,100	10,100	10,100
Aichi	6,740	6,740	15,340	15,340	15,340
Mie	2,940	2,940	6,620	6,620	6,620
Shiga	2,370	2,370	5,400	5,400	5,400
Kyoto	6,250	6,250	13,600	13,600	13,600
Osaka	9,250	9,250	20,300	20,300	20,300
Hyogo	8,430	8,430	18,960	18,960	18,960
Nara	2,190	2,190	4,880	4,880	4,880
Wakayama	2,510	2,510	5,660	5,660	5,660
Tottori	1,750	1,750	4,000	4,000	4,000
Shimane	2,190	2,190	5,080	5,080	5,080
Okayama	3,400	3,400	7,710	7,710	7,710
Hiroshima	4,280	4,280	9,460	9,460	9,460
Yamaguchi	6,180	6,180	13,260	13,260	13,260
Tokushima	2,260	2,260	5,160	5,160	5,160
Kagawa	2,810	2,810	6,220	6,220	6,220
Ehime	3,500	3,500	7,800	7,800	7,800
Kochi	2,380	2,380	5,260	5,260	5,260
Fukuoka	16,550	16,550	35,560	35,560	35,560
Saga	5,930	5,930	12,960	12,960	12,960
Nagasaki	5,560	5,560	12,160	12,160	12,160
Kumamoto	7,810	7,810	16,520	16,520	16,520
Oita	5,070	5,070	10,640	10,640	10,640
Miyazaki	4,620	4,620	9,940	9,940	9,940
Kagoshima	10,120	10,120	22,600	22,600	22,600
TOTAL	250,000	250,000	550,000	550,000	550,000

In addition to the clothing listed above it is planned that a total of 40,000 sets of bedding and 630,000 blankets will be distributed. The bedding is to be provided without cost while the blankets will be sold at fixed prices to persons certified as eligible to purchase.

This clothing is now stored at repatriation centers located in Hakodate, Sasebo and Taure (Kanagawa Prefecture). The allocation of clothing for the prefectures in Kyushu, Chugoku and Shikoku regions will be provided from the Sasebo Repatriation Center, Nagasaki Prefecture; the allocation for Hokkaido from Hakodate Center; while the allocation for the remaining prefectures will be shipped from the Repatriates Relief Board, Taure, Kanagawa Prefecture. Distribution will begin as soon as the clothing can be transported, from where it is now stored, to distribution points. Instructions have been issued by the Ministry of Welfare concerning the distribution.

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Welfare Budget, Fiscal Year 1947-48

The following information is provided concerning the budget for relief and welfare programs carried on by the Ministry of Welfare for the current fiscal year (The Japanese fiscal year begins 1 April 47 and closes 31 March 47). Total budget of the Ministry of Welfare for the year amounts to 12,717,594,000 yen of which 8,141,601,000 yen was in the original budget and 4,575,993,000 yen was in supplemental budgets.

The total amount of the budget for the Daily Life Security Act for the current year is 5,387,582,000 yen which is the largest item in the ministry's budget. Other appropriations for the current fiscal year for welfare programs are:

	<u>Yen</u>
Childrens Bureau	55,458,000
Repatriates Relief Board	1,338,981,000
First Demobilization Bureau	2,119,009,000

The total budget for the Social Affairs Bureau for the current year is as follows:

Investigation & Planning	
of social work	849,000
Social Work Committee	40,000
Social Work School	956,000
Aid under Daily Life	
Security Law	5,387,582,000
Minsei-iin	11,188,000
Personnel - D. L. Security	2,451,000
Operation of Social Agencies	750,000
LARA	52,161,000
Protection of Women	3,012,000
Blind	441,000
Special Aid Programs	6,791,000
Disaster Relief	400,000,000

It is to be noted that these are amounts which have been made available and do not represent expenditures.

October Public Assistance Reports

The Ministry of Welfare has reported that as of 26 November the public assistance statistical reports for the month of October had not been received from the following nine prefectures: Hokkaido, Miyagi, Ibaraki, Niigata, Aichi, Wakayama, Tottori, Saga and Kagoshima. Telegrams have been sent to each of the prefectures to determine why the reports have not been received. Under the present regulations it is required that the Daily Life Security reports be mailed by the 20th of the following month (ref: Weekly Bulletin #41 dated 5 Oct - 11 Oct 47).

Reappointment of Minsei-iin

Under the provisions of Article 12 of the Child Welfare Law (Jido Fukushi Ho) recently passed by the National Diet, Minsei-iin appointed under the provisions of the Minsei-iin Ordinance are to assume duties of Child Welfare workers (Jido-iin). It is also provided by Article 64 that the term of office of present Minsei-iin appointed under the Minsei-iin Ordinance is to be regarded as expiring within three months from the date of enforcement of the Child Welfare Law. Date of enforcement of the law is 1 January, 1948. This means that the term of office of all present Minsei-iin will expire by 31 March, 1948. A plan has been developed by the Ministry of Welfare for the reappointment and selection of Minsei-iin. The purpose of this new plan is to select persons as Minsei-iin who will be capable of carrying out responsibilities under the new Child Welfare Law as well as their duties under the Daily Life Security Law and other statutes.

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National Meeting of Women Minsei-iin

On 24, 25 and 26 November the first national conference of women Minsei-iin was held in Tokyo under the sponsorship of the All Japan Minsei-iin Federation. The meeting was attended by approximately 200 persons representing the Minsei-iin federations in each prefecture. This national meeting followed the series of "study conferences" held in each prefecture for the training and guidance of women Minsei-iin. The agenda of the conference included discussion of: vocational guidance, development of facilities for aiding mothers and children, juvenile guidance programs and general problems of welfare administration. Persons who attended the conference were selected by the president of each prefecture, Minsei-iin Federation. At the present time about 10% of all Minsei-iin in Japan are women.

SECTION III

VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following new outbreaks of animal diseases for the period 23- 29 November:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Aichi	Swine Erysipelas	1
Shizuoka	Swine Erysipelas	2
Kanagawa	Swine Cholera	1
Nagano	Equine Encephalitis	1

Monthly Meat Inspection Report

Following is a summary of the monthly meat inspection report for September 1947, submitted by the Ministry of Welfare:

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep & Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	21,467	662	486	6010	5913
Live weight (kgs)	7,531,108	59,143	13,842	561,212	1,982,177
Condemned ante-mortem	0	1	0	0	6
Condemned post-mortem					
Total	16	1	0	2	10
Partial	209	15	0	77	390
Viscera	4598	56	0	2,169	814

Monthly Dairy Inspection Report

Following is a summary of the monthly dairy inspection report for September 1947, submitted by the Ministry of Welfare:

Special Milk

Farm Inspections	3
Samples examined	7
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	1
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	1
Plant Inspections	6
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	3

Ordinary Milk

Farm Inspections	9,954
Samples examined	23,863
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	879
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	1,262
Plant Inspections	2,895
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	304
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	514

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Goat Milk

Farm Inspections	40
Samples examined	68
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	12
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	13

Monthly Animal Disease Report

Following is a summary of the animal disease report for October 1947, submitted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry:

<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Blackleg	1
Brucellosis	1
Trichomoniasis	224
Texas Fever	71
Equine Infectious Abortion	13
Swine Erysipelas	89
Swine Plague	2
Swine Cholera	8
Strangles	235
Rabies	9
Equine Infectious Anemia	202
Equine Encephalitis	662
Pullorum Disease	3547

SECTION IV

SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

Dusters and spraying equipment were shipped to five prefectures during the period 18 - 24 November. A total of 2,189 pieces were distributed under Ministry of Welfare supervision as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>
Hokkaido	1,992	0	0
Aichi	0	0	30
Wakayama	0	0	12
Hiroshima	0	0	35
Ehime	0	120	0
Total	1,992	120	77

Mapharsen, bismuth subsalicylate injection, sulfa drugs and penicillin were distributed during October as follows:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Distributed</u>	<u>On Hand 31 Oct.</u>
Mapharsen	gram	22,680.6	388.6
Bismuth subsal. inj.	cc	480,496.8	471,178.2
Sulfathiazole	tablet	3,050,800	301,820
Sulfadiazine	tablet	2,888,000	8,318,000
Penicillin	ox.u.	2,174,410,000	1,004,310,000

Recent information reaching the Supply Division indicates there is a certain amount of confusion regarding the machinery for the disposal of former Japanese Army and Navy medical supplies. In particular is this so for such supplies in the custody of national hospitals. If instructions issued by the Ministry of Welfare had been carried out, no excess of former Japanese Army or Navy supplies should be on hand at any national hospital. Official letter from

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Ministry of Welfare to each prefectural governor, file EIHATSU 16, dated 10 January 1946, gave detailed instructions regarding stock levels of such supplies and ordered any excesses to be turned over to prefecture health authorities for distribution. Any supplies, with a few specified exceptions, in excess of level to meet requirements to the end of April 1946 were to be so disposed of. A second letter, file EIHATSU 540, dated 27 June 1946 issued further instructions regarding this transfer of excesses. Official letter to each governor from the Ministry, dated 4 November 1946, gave authority and instructions to dispose of former Army and Navy stocks by means of normal distribution channels as well as by means of public bazaars. Further authority from the Ministry of Welfare is not necessary for disposition of these supplies.

On suggestion from Supply Division, the Ministry of Welfare is sending inspectors into the field to investigate irregularities and complaints in public health supply as received through Military Government channels and by PH&W field inspections. Such an inspector left for Hokkaido 27 November. Another such will leave for Chugoku region approximately 1 December. Reports will be submitted in detail to the Supply Division. Pertinent information deemed helpful to Military Government officers will be published in the Weekly Bulletin.

Narcotics

All of the codeine phosphate recently imported will be repackageged, labelled and ready for sale to registered wholesalers by 1 January 1948. The supply of codeine thus made available will enable central wholesalers, in Kyushu and other outlying areas as well as in Tokyo and Osaka, to maintain adequate stocks to supply 214 registered local wholesalers throughout Japan.

An inspection in Kyushu revealed the narcotic central wholesaler in Fukuoka city has secure storage facilities equal to those of central wholesalers in Osaka and Tokyo. This central wholesaler will maintain adequate stocks of narcotics to supply the local wholesalers in Kyushu and lower Honshu thereby eliminating the difficulties these local wholesalers have experienced, under present shipping conditions, in traveling to Osaka for narcotics.

Officials from the 18 prefectures authorized to grow marihuana for fiber purposes in 1948 met in Tokyo. The Narcotic Control Officer emphasized any large number of unlicensed farmers found growing marihuana (tsima) in 1948 would be attributed to improper dissemination of information regarding the marihuana law.

At a conference with narcotic officials from 12 prefectures, it was learned some prefectures have submitted requests that some officials whose duties are not entirely narcotic enforcement be commissioned with judicial police power for narcotic enforcement. The Ministry of Welfare is now again screening personal history sheets of all agents and any who are assigned duties other than narcotic enforcement will have their commissions revoked immediately.

Production

The yen value of production of medical supplies (medicines, biologicals, dental materials, dental instruments, medical instruments and surgical dressings) for October totaled ¥ 732,353,544. This represents an increase of ¥ 122,803,286. This very substantial increase would indicate an apparent spurt in production during October. However, in some instances, production has remained somewhat static or even decreased, but a new schedule of increased prices of medical supplies makes an amount of production equivalent to previous months' production, appear as much as double in yen value. Production of controlled and non-controlled medicines during October increased ¥ 63,709,315 over that reported for September. This can be considered a true production increase. Production of patent medicines however, actually decreased, although the yen value of that production, compared to September, increased ¥ 53,465,679. Bacteriological production remained approximately the same in yen value; the same for medical instruments; dental instruments and materials, an increase in yen value of production from an increase in prices.

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Production of critically needed items, bismuth subsalicylate and mapharsen, has improved to the point where sufficient quantities of both drugs are now available to provide more than minimum requirements of venereal disease control public clinics.

Production of sulfathiazole during October showed a decrease of 118 kgs., as compared to September production. A total of 1,814 kgs. was produced during October.

Production of biologicals during October continued to be satisfactory. Revised assay testing procedures will make available larger quantities of diphtheria toxoid than have hitherto been available for distribution. Sufficient stocks of typhus vaccine are on hand at present to take care of all possible requirements. Plans are being formulated however, to provide sufficient typhus vaccine for the entire 1948 season.

Production of insect and rodent control supplies during October was satisfactory. While settlement of financial difficulties is still pending, the flow of necessary petroleum supplies has continued with resulting production of satisfactory amounts of 5% DDT residual effect spray. The balance of DDT dusters, remaining on the 1947 production program of dusting and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control activities, will be completed shortly and plans are being made to set up production quotas for each type of equipment to be made in 1948.

Production of medical instruments in October totaled 1,653,485 pieces and ¥ 11,983,185, representing a decrease of 73,901 pieces with yen value of ¥ 1,834,003 compared to September production.

Production of rubber sanitary goods totaled 5,454,115 pieces and ¥ 11,538,925.42 value during October. This represents, compared to September production, a decrease of 2,778,788 pieces but an increase in yen value of ¥ 5,956,766.55. The increase is attributed in part to the recent increase in pieces of rubber sanitary goods and in part to the reporting of some production hitherto not reported until the new increase in prices went into effect.

Production of dental instruments and dental materials continued, with increases in equivalent yen values of ¥ 8,483,739.50 for dental instruments and ¥ 3,580,604.95 for dental materials compared to the September production. A new schedule of increased prices of dental instruments and materials went into effect 4 October which accounts for the substantial increases of yen values of production of both dental instruments and dental materials over any of the production reported for previous months.

Production of glass syringes for domestic use is being reported for the first time in October. Four types are being manufactured: (1) hypodermic, sized 2 cc. - 100 cc., (2) tuberculin, sized 1 cc, 2 cc, (3) dental, size 2 cc, (4) enema, sized 20 cc, 30 cc, 100 cc. A total of 359,380 syringes, all types and sizes, was manufactured in October.

Production of gauze and bandage cloth and absorbent cotton from stocks of American raw cotton continues to be hampered by the extreme general shortage of electric power. Newly revised schedules of increased prices for the three types of textile sanitary goods should expedite the deliveries of finished products in sufficient quantities to help meet minimum requirements of hospitals, doctors, clinics, and other claimants. Concerted efforts have been made to speed up the varied and many steps in the process of manufacturing finished gauze, bandage cloth, and absorbent cotton from stocks of imported raw cotton. With the establishment of the new price schedule, and with the improvement in supplies of electric power to the sanitary goods manufacturing factories and mills, Ministry of Welfare officials predict resulting increases to be gained in production.

Production of absorbent cotton during October totaled 309,485 lbs. as compared to 301,917 lbs. produced during September. Production of gauze totaled 68,692 lbs. for October; September production, 63,425 lbs. Production of ban-

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age cloth totaled 57,172 lbs. for October; September production, 40,117 lbs.

Production of penicillin during October totaled 1,605,450,000 Oxford Units. This represents an increase of 1,085,790,000 Oxford Units over September production and is the largest output in any month since the initiation of penicillin production. The Meiji Seika Company, at Kawasaki, has been consistently the largest producer of penicillin. Their achievement is particularly outstanding considering the fact that the firm has accomplished their production by the surface process method. The company has installed and placed in operation 28 October, a pilot plant so even greater yields of penicillin may definitely be expected. Other manufacturers who have completed pilot plants and initiated the tank process method of penicillin production during October include the Banyu Seiyaku Company at Aichi, the Riken Eiyo Company at Tokyo, the Toyo Rayon Company at Otsu, and the Takeda Yakuhin Company at Osaka.

Production of laboratory animals received a very bad setback in September. Prior to that time, sizable increases in quantities supplied laboratories had been made since February 1947. The present critical shortage of medical laboratory animals is due directly to the loss of appreciable numbers of animals during the flood in Saitama Prefecture, which was central breeding, collecting, and distributing point. Concerted efforts have been made since the flood to replace the stocks of feedstuffs and animal cages lost or damaged from the flood waters. Further efforts are being made to recoup the loss of animals in the minimum amount of time, not only to bring Japanese production back to the July-August 1947 level but to exceed the hitherto top level of production reached during these two months.

Production of x-ray film during October increased 6,728 square meters over that reported for September total output. A total of 32,950 square meters was produced as compared to 26,222 square meters produced during September.

Production of x-ray and physiotherapy equipment in October totaled 500 units. September production reported was 565. Thus, a decrease of 65 units, actually, must be reported. Initial production of six electrosurgical units in October, however, is noted here. Continuing production of this type of electro-therapy equipment is expected.

The following tables indicate production of medical, dental and sanitary supplies and equipment:

YEN VALUE OF PRODUCTION

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Production Controlled Medicines	100,657,279	123,299,583	145,341,864
Non-controlled Medicines	222,207,489	246,162,084	287,829,118
Patent Medicines	193,920,204	137,726,851	191,192,530
Biologicals	58,597,220	54,342,165	53,402,259
Dental Instruments	7,817,101	9,076,812	17,560,551
Dental Materials	3,632,290	4,159,515	7,740,120
Rubber Sanitary Goods	6,074,832	5,582,158	11,538,925
Sanitary Materials (surgical dressings)	8,728,928	15,383,202	5,764,992
Medical Instruments	<u>11,618,817</u>	<u>13,817,888</u>	<u>11,983,185</u>
Total	613,254,160	609,550,258	732,353,844

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BIOLOGICALS

	<u>Production (October)</u>		<u>Stock on Hand</u>	
	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vac.</u>
Cholera	274,500 cc	619,850 cc	1,074,300 cc	4,414,020 cc
Typhus	-	1,103,000 cc	-	2,323,000 cc
Triple Typhoid	2,710,000 cc	4,382,400 cc	2,673,500 cc	20,614,700 cc
Diphtheria Toxoid	2,806,800 cc	93,200 cc	2,634,380 cc	58,840 cc
Smallpox	2,131,150 doses	2,239,900 doses	15,541,900 ds.	1,735,670 ds.
Diphtheria Antitoxin	-	80,000 cc	-	228,926 cc

INSECT & RODENT CONTROL SUPPLIES & EQUIPMENT - OCTOBER 1947

Antu (rat poison)	1,185 kgs.
Nekoirazu (rat poison)	2,300 kgs.
Rat trap, spring type	48,300 each
DDT Dusters	-
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gallon capacity	-
Sprayer, pump type, semi-automatic	-
Sprayer, Hand type, $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon capacity	-
DDT Concentrate	9,960 kgs.
5% DDT Residual Effect Spray (utilizing American furnished DDT concentrate)	99,623 gallons
10% DDT Dust (utilizing American furnished DDT concentrate)	459,090 lbs.
10% DDT Dust (utilizing Japanese DDT concentrate)	111,880 lbs
10% DDT Dust distributed 1 Jan-31 Oct	3,274,433 lbs
5% DDT Spray distributed 1 Jan-31 Oct	795,050 gallons

ABSORBENT COTTON

Amount of raw cotton received during period 14 Sep - 18 Oct 47:	133,841 lbs.
Total quantity raw cotton received July 46 - 18 Oct 47:	4,897,859 lbs.
Absorbent cotton produced 14 Sep-18 Oct 47:	309,485 lbs.
Total amount produced July 46- 18 Oct 47:	2,617,083 lbs.
Stock of raw cotton on hand	846,706 lbs.
Stock of absorbent cotton	732,470 lbs.

	<u>X-RAY FILM</u>			<u>Quantity (Unit - dozens)</u>
<u>Size</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>	
4-3/4" x 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	3,850	152	610	
5" x 7"	-	-	1,714	
6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	614	452	2,304	
8" x 10"	6,306	812	2,441	
10" x 12"	26,298	14,489	32,022	
11" x 14"	-	1,608	282	
14" x 17"	-	1,644	3,923	
Dental	836	50	970	
35 mm	46,602 rolls	67,094 rolls	33,091 rolls	

The 33rd weekly report of DDT Duster and Spraying Equipment for mosquito and fly control program for 1947 indicates the following data for the period 16 - 22 November:

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	Total to Date 15 Nov.	No. Mfgd. 16- 22 Nov.	Total Mfgd. to Date 22 Nov.	Total Shipped to Date 22 Nov.	Balance On Hand	to be Mfgd.
DDT Dusters	70,476	2,030	72,506	70,118	2,388	17,494
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gal. cap.	39,443	-	39,443	18,265	21,178	-
Sprayer, pump type semi-automatic	23,808	-	23,808	12,740	11,068	-
Sprayer, hand type ½ gal. capacity	37,610	-	37,610	27,255	10,355	-
Total	171,337	2,030	173,367	128,378	44,989	17,494

Releases of the following DDT products and typhus vaccine were approved for the period 23 - 29 November:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>	<u>5% DDT Residual Effect Spray</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>
Tokushima			100 vials
Okayama (Nat'l Hospitals)	105 lbs.	300 gallons	
Okayama		500 gallons	
Nagano			80 vials
Maizuru Quarantine Station			3,600 "
Hakodate " "			1,500 "
Ujina " "			2,500 "
Yokohama " "			200 "
Kagawa " "			100 "
Aichi			7,500 "
Saga			20,000 "
Fukushima (coal mines)	10,000 lbs.	1,000 gallons	
Gumma	3,000 "	50 gallons	
Miyagi			1,000 "
Total	13,105 lbs.	1,850 gallons	36,580 vials

A total of 3,595,360 lbs. of 10% DDT Dust and 133,645 gallons of 5% DDT Residual Effect Spray represents total stocks on hand in wholesale warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government, as of 22 November.

SECTION V

NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Education

The second four-months refresher course for Public Health Nurses held at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo, has been completed. Graduation exercises were held on 26 November with 51 receiving certificates. The third course will open 5 December. Conferences have been held to improve the students' field work, with doctors and nurses cooperating to secure the best possible training for these students. Two new health centers will be used in the next course.

The clinical nurses Procedure Manual has been completed and is now on sale. This will aid the student nurses in the hospital.

SECTION VI

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Venereal Disease Control

Lectures were given by the VD control officer to two conferences of prefectural health officers, held in Tokyo and Yamagata, respectively. One more such conference is to be held in Kyoto during the coming week.

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Special emphasis was laid upon the following points: (a) Necessity for a coordinated VD control program directed toward the public as a whole, with the elimination of prostitutes as a separate group. (b) Adequate treatment of the individual patient with available drugs rather than an attempt to spread medicine too thin, with the consequence of inadequate treatment of all patients. (c) Full utilization of standard drugs currently available; explanation of the fact that penicillin is not the solution of all problems. (d) Payment, at least in part, by those able to pay, particularly payment by prostitutes, most of whom are financially in a position to do so. (e) The importance of case finding, case holding and contact tracing as parts of the coordinated program, in addition to mere treatment. Recommendations were made by which these phases of the program could be started now, without great expense and without waiting for the arrival of trained social workers or public health nurses who, it is hoped, will be available in the not too distant future. (f) The non-issuance of health cards for the purpose of prostitution or of any medical certificates specifically relating to the presence or absence of venereal disease.

Public Health Train

During the period 1 November to 24 November, more than 80,000 persons viewed the exhibits in the Public Health Train at scheduled stops in Tokyo, Chiba and Choshi.

The tentative schedule of the train from 19 January to 10 November 1948 is as follows:

a. Kyushu	19 January to 3 March
b. Kinki, Shikoku, Chugoku	8 March to 23 June
c. Tokoku-Hokkaido	26 June to 26 August
d. Chubu-Hokuriku	20 August to 10 November

Typhus Fever Immunizations

The Ministry of Justice, in cooperation with the Ministry of Welfare, will begin an extensive vaccination program on 15 December to include all prison and reformatory officials and inmates. The full schedule of 2 doses of 1 cc each will be given.

It is suggested that vaccination of all policemen and inmates of jails, detention rooms, orphanages, etc. be completed at the earliest possible time.

Incidence of Disease Among Repatriates

Since the beginning of the repatriation program, the Japanese Government has kept in operation a system of reporting disease incidence among repatriates. Disease statistics are no better than the methods used in examining patients and their accuracy therefore depends upon both the ability of the doctors engaged in the work as well as upon the facilities available to them. In the Bulletin for the week ending 11 October, some preliminary statistics were published in connection with the tuberculosis case finding and control program. While these figures are certainly not as exact as present knowledge would permit them to be, they are none the less of some value in that the former summary examination of the chest has been replaced by a thorough physical examination, a Mantoux test, and a 35 mm. "Screening type" x-ray of the chest.

Similar improvements have been made in other diagnostic methods. A serological test is now used for the detection of syphilis; laboratory methods are used for the detection of gonorrhea, and all stations are now equipped to provide a laboratory differentiation between bacillary and amebic dysentery. While these examples do not establish that complete modernization has been attained, they indicate that at least a state of awareness has been realized, wherein, we may reasonably expect that the statistics presented herewith are

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worthy of scrutiny and interest. The period is from 15 March 1946 to the end of July 1947, during which time 4,880,611 persons were repatriated to Japan. Of these; 511,066 persons received medical attention aboard repatriation vessels; 419,749 persons in repatriation centers, and 193,565 in transit in Japan to their homes. The following table covers the medical treatment rendered at repatriation stations:

DISEASE	FIRST AID	IN-PATIENTS*	DEATHS	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL NO. PATIENTS	**PATIENT RATE
War-Wounds	2,075	7,836	5	9,911	2.36%	24.24
Outer wounds	22,650	5,743	13	28,393	6.76%	69.44
Infectious diseases	2,623	8,777	399	11,400	2.72%	27.88
Tuberculosis	4,858	19,749	395	24,607	5.86%	60.18
Malnutrition	7,783	8,639	911	16,422	3.91%	40.16
Beriberi	4,932	8,917	60	13,849	3.30%	33.87
Malaria	9,061	16,448	72	25,509	6.08%	62.39
Venereal Diseases	5,624	3,139	2	8,763	2.09%	21.43
Pregnancy	3,791	2,011	10	5,802	1.38%	14.19
Other	198,162	76,931	1,593	275,093	65.54%	672.82
TOTAL	261,559	158,190	3,460	419,749	100.00%	1,026.60

* Quarantine station hospitals, state hospitals and state sanatoria.

** Number of patients per 10,000 repatriates.

Rodent Control

Where to Use ANTU Baits

1. Place poisoned baits near feeding places, especially garbage pails and food-storage places, or in sheltered spots where rats can eat without being disturbed.

2. Near sources of water for rats.

3. Near burrow entrances and harborage sites.

4. Along runways.

5. Distribute bait liberally wherever rats have been seen or suspected at any time.

When to Use ANTU

1. Distribute poisoned baits, particularly poisoned water, late in afternoon if possible.

2. Winter and early spring appear to be the most favorable times of the year for poisoning operations as the rats are attracted into houses in search of warmth and food.

How to Prepare for Use of ANTU:

1. Make a survey of the area to be poisoned--the buildings, houses, cellars, yards and alleys, for signs of rats.

2. Especially when yellow corn or equally attractive baits are not available, it may be desirable to pre-bait with unpoisoned baits for several days to make certain that rats will eat the bait freely.

3. See that all food available to rats is removed if possible 24 hours before ANTU-treated baits are distributed.

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Precautions to be Observed

1. Warn all individuals within areas to be poisoned, to keep children away from baits and to leash dogs.
2. Coloring baits with an insoluble pigment (such as du Pont chrome green G-550-D) will reduce the possibility of poisoned baits being mistaken for food.
3. When poisoning operations are over, take up all uneaten baits and dispose of them in places inaccessible to pets.

How to Check Results

1. Look for dead rats for several days following poisoning. In cold weather few rats die on the surface.
2. On the third day close all rat holes with dirt or stones and sweep up or stamp out all fresh droppings. If any rats remain the holes will be reopened within a few days.
3. Look for fresh droppings on runways.
4. Dust chalk on runways to show up fresh tracks.
5. Have everyone watch for rats and report to local rat inspectors.

Schedule for Poisoning an Entire Block, a Group of Blocks, or a Farm

Preliminary work. Discuss situation with all people who are involved, organize workers, plan your attack. (See instructions)

FIRST DAY:

1. Notify and caution all persons within the area and tell them the approximate time of the poisoning.
2. Make survey to locate all infested places, indoors and outdoors.
3. See that all uncovered garbage, exposed food, and sources of water are removed.

SECOND DAY:

Distribute poison.

FOURTH DAY AND THEREAFTER

1. Remove poison; close burrows. Sweep up droppings.
2. Check for fresh rat signs. Recheck at monthly intervals.
3. If rats remain or reappear, trap or kill with other means. Keep after them and try to eliminate the last rat.
4. Repeat ANTU treatment once every three months if necessary.
5. Institute sanitary measures insofar as possible to eliminate rat harborage and sources of food for rats.

In Case of Accidental Poisoning of Human Beings or Pets

1. Call a doctor or veterinary.
2. Induce vomiting or pump out stomach.

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3. Treat for shock.
4. Keep warm.
5. Use positive pressure oxygen inhalation if available.

SECTION VII

MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for period ending 7 November 1947 shows 3,389 hospitals with a capacity of 212,126 beds of which 97,688 were occupied. During this same period 268,529 out-patients were treated.

SECTION VIII

SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Unemployment Insurance

Approval has been given to the final draft of the amendments to the Seamen's Insurance Law to provide Unemployment Allowances and Unemployment Insurance, and will now be presented to the Diet. The above amendments will provide the same protection for seamen as the recently passed Unemployment Insurance Law does for land workers.

Old Age Benefits

In reply to inquiries regarding old age retirement benefits the following information describes the provisions under present laws:

Old age retirement benefits are provided under the Welfare Pension Act, the Seamen's Insurance Law, the Government Pension System and the Government Enterprise Mutual Aid Societies. The qualification and benefit provisions vary. It should be noted that old age pensions are not now being made under the Welfare Pension Act. The first payments under this law will not be made until 1955, the earliest date at which any worker will have served the minimum qualifying period since the enactment of the law in 1941, and no appreciable volume of payment can be made until 1962. These systems make no provision for those engaged in agriculture, domestic employment, self-employment, or in establishments in commerce and industry with less than five employees.

SECTION IX

MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

<u>PHMJG</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>SURVEILLANCE</u>	<u>DISTRIBUTION</u>
#47		Not used. Changed to SCAPIN		
#48	21 Nov 47	Reorganization of Public Health Statistics	No	MG HQ 8TH A

NOTE: Directive to Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government, approving of plan, which is of an administrative nature only, for the reorganization of the Department of Public Health statistics.

Crawford F. Sams
CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief

Incl: Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 22 November 1947.

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● DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
FOR THE WEEK ENDING 22 NOVEMBER 1947

During the week ending 22 November 1947 there was reported a total of 9,102 cases of communicable diseases. This was approximately 12 percent less than the number (10,366) reported in the preceding week. Approximately 87 percent of the total cases were due to: tuberculosis (5,002), pneumonia (1,612), whooping cough (658), measles (645), and influenza (40).

The remaining 12 communicable diseases included in this report accounted for 1,145 cases and 137 deaths currently compared with 1,245 cases and 186 deaths last week. High in both number of cases and deaths were diphtheria (603 cases and 46 deaths), typhoid fever (173 cases and 30 deaths), and dysentery (107 cases and 51 deaths).

Diphtheria cases increased 11 percent from 543 to 603. Deaths rose from 43 to 46. The current and cumulative case rates per 100,000 population per annum were 40.3 and 36.6 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 3.1 and 3.0.

The incidence of dysentery decreased more than 50 percent from 220 cases last week to 107 cases in the current week. Deaths decreased approximately 35 percent from 78 to 51. The current and cumulative case rates were 7.2 and 55.3 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 3.4 and 10.3.

Both cases and deaths from typhoid fever decreased more than 30 percent. There were 173 cases and 30 deaths in the current week compared with 260 cases and 49 deaths last week. The current case rate (11.6) was less than half the cumulative rate (24.1). The current and cumulative death rates were 2.0 and 3.0 respectively.

Paratyphoid fever cases decreased 16 percent from 62 to 52. This was the smallest number of cases recorded for any one week since the middle of May. There were no deaths currently compared with 5 last week. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.5 and 6.4 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.4.

Two cases of smallpox were reported currently compared with none last week. Both cases were reported from Wakayama Prefecture. No deaths have been recorded since the middle of July. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.1 and 0.6 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.1.

There was no change in typhus fever, 3 cases and no deaths were reported. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.2 and 1.5 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.1.

Malaria cases decreased slightly from 99 to 92. No deaths were recorded in the last two weeks. The current and cumulative case rates were 6.2 and 16.3 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.03.

Scarlet fever cases increased more than 100 percent from 40 to 99. More than half of the total cases were reported in Tokyo-To. An outbreak in one of the schools accounted for 46 of the 52 cases reported in Tokyo. Only one death was reported compared with 2 last week. The current and cumulative case rates were 6.6 and 3.4 respectively. Both the current and cumulative death rates were 0.1.

Epidemic meningitis cases continued to decline. Fourteen cases and 9 deaths were recorded in the current week compared with 18 cases and 9 deaths last week. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.9 and 4.6 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.6 and 1.5.

There were no cases or deaths reported from suspect Japanese "B" encephalitis in the last two weeks. The cumulative case and death rates were 0.4 and 0.2 respectively.

There continued to be no cholera or plague.

The current and cumulative number of cases of chancroid were 671 and 36,836 respectively; for gonorrhea 3,611 and 192,522; and for syphilis 2,966 and 132,549.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN

Week Ending 22 November 1947

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	64	6	2170	245	2	2	1354	135
AOMORI	14	1	435	37	-	-	298	29
IWATE	10	1	375	32	-	1	1073	92
MIYAGI	22	2	532	19	2	-	760	67
AKITA	18	-	603	41	-	-	450	65
YAMAGATA	12	2	626	41	2	-	1632	116
FUKUSHIMA	3	-	394	11	2	-	2205	283
IBARAKI	9	1	503	48	-	-	1704	469
TOCHIGI	6	1	638	34	1	1	1229	211
GUMMA	8	2	296	63	7	1	1371	229
SAITAMA	23	3	601	59	22	7	1721	352
CHIBA	6	-	387	31	1	-	1004	211
TOKYO	22	1	1477	218	2	2	2924	691
KANAGAWA	16	1	503	33	1	5	698	143
NIIGATA	26	-	727	44	-	-	1743	248
TOYAMA	7	-	211	11	-	-	189	12
ISHIKAWA	9	1	558	27	3	-	207	37
FUKUI	4	1	211	12	-	-	365	47
YAMANASHI	2	-	100	10	-	-	664	68
NAGANO	13	-	592	40	2	-	1589	159
GIFU	6	2	185	20	-	-	633	193
SHIZUOKA	9	-	501	52	2	1	1194	284
AICHI	20	1	1472	82	4	13	1874	510
MIE	16	2	616	36	1	1	486	123
SHIGA	2	-	201	14	1	-	300	40
KYOTO	7	-	466	49	1	-	823	121
OSAKA	3	1	392	48	6	7	903	235
HYOGO	19	3	811	60	7	2	1376	259
NARA	4	-	166	7	-	-	173	24
WAKAYAMA	2	-	217	8	-	-	140	32
TOTTORI	3	1	158	16	-	-	180	43
SHIMANE	11	2	467	23	7	-	458	132
OKAYAMA	9	1	353	30	2	1	424	136
HIROSHIMA	15	-	592	30	3	-	593	170
YAMAGUCHI	15	-	594	50	-	1	267	102
TOKUSHIMA	10	-	280	9	7	2	838	124
KAGAWA	9	-	257	16	-	1	521	89
EHIME	16	-	816	74	2	-	954	190
KOCHI	NR	NR	289	21	NR	NR	304	74
FUKUOKA	62	3	1623	103	4	-	619	115
SAGA	12	-	743	56	-	-	208	41
NAGASAKI	14	3	596	65	9	1	539	103
KUMAMOTO	NR	NR	206	27	NR	NR	345	92
OITA	16	1	692	41	-	-	316	92
MIYAZAKI	13	2	524	42	3	1	533	111
KAGOSHIMA	16	1	593	76	1	1	705	134
TOTAL	603	46	25749	2111	107	51	38886	7233
Rates								
Current	40.3	3.1	36.6	3.0	7.2	3.4	55.3	10.3
Previous	36.3	2.9			14.7	5.2		

Rates per 100,000 per annum

Rates based upon estimated population 1 July 1947.

Weekly Report - 22 November 1947
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID				PARATYPHOID			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	7	-	733	83	1	-	221	16
AOMORI	1	1	235	32	-	-	54	2
IWATE	4	1	219	34	2	-	64	1
MIYAGI	5	1	386	30	3	-	253	10
AKITA	1	-	150	30	-	-	44	4
YAMAGATA	1	-	344	56	1	-	102	5
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	434	45	6	-	101	11
IBARAKI	3	-	404	46	-	-	182	10
TOCHIGI	1	-	412	62	-	-	100	5
GUMMA	2	-	272	47	1	-	110	6
SAITAMA	14	2	478	58	2	-	95	9
CHIBA	1	-	371	24	-	-	126	3
TOKYO	17	4	1262	164	3	-	448	21
KANAGAWA	1	-	631	92	-	-	142	9
NIIGATA	12	-	570	79	5	-	180	6
TOYAMA	2	-	379	35	-	-	111	1
ISHIKAWA	1	-	190	19	-	-	45	1
FUKUI	2	-	155	22	-	-	39	1
YAMANASHI	1	-	134	7	-	-	47	1
NAGANO	5	-	320	27	1	-	136	13
GIFU	10	-	562	61	-	-	129	13
SHIZUOKA	6	1	584	63	3	-	144	16
AICHI	7	2	934	113	2	-	191	7
MIE	9	-	746	79	2	-	109	10
SHIGA	1	1	125	17	1	-	28	5
KYOTO	3	-	388	41	3	-	90	5
OSAKA	4	2	554	103	3	-	275	9
HYOGO	10	6	959	150	1	-	107	10
NARA	2	-	136	15	-	-	16	-
WAKAYAMA	3	-	452	52	-	-	64	1
TOTTORI	-	-	142	9	1	-	32	-
SHIMANE	5	3	265	35	2	-	113	5
OKAYAMA	3	-	334	38	-	-	21	2
HIROSHIMA	11	2	685	86	3	-	160	11
YAMAGUCHI	6	-	106	10	-	-	30	2
TOKUSHIMA	4	-	251	35	-	-	36	5
KAGAWA	-	-	178	29	-	-	62	2
EHIME	3	1	178	26	-	-	33	1
KOCHI	NR	NR	395	45	NR	NR	37	4
FUKUOKA	2	1	331	33	-	-	59	3
SAGA	-	-	77	3	2	-	27	1
NAGASAKI	1	2	104	12	-	-	35	2
KUMAMOTO	NR	NR	99	14	NR	NR	23	1
OITA	-	-	100	12	-	-	11	1
MIYAZAKI	1	-	159	33	4	-	43	3
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	28	7	-	-	16	-
TOTAL	173	30	16951	2113	52	0	4491	254

RATE								
Current	11.6	2.0	24.1	3.0	3.5	0.0	6.4	0.4
previous	17.4	3.3			4.1	0.3		

Rate per 100,000 per annum

Rate based on estimated population 1 July 1947

Weekly Report - 22 November 1947
Continued

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	47	8	-	-	56	8
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
IWATE	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	1	1	-	-	20	3
AKITA	-	-	12	1	-	-	2	1
YAMAGATA	-	-	8	3	-	-	42	4
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-
IBARAKI	-	-	21	1	-	-	36	4
TOCHIGI	-	-	23	2	-	-	9	2
CUMMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	4	3
SAITAMA	-	-	3	1	-	-	29	2
CHIBA	-	-	13	2	-	-	26	1
TOKYO	-	-	18	5	1	-	215	29
KANAGAWA	-	-	4	-	1	-	41	2
NIIGATA	-	-	4	1	-	-	12	1
TOYAMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	8	1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	10	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
NAGANO	-	-	3	-	-	-	9	1
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	4	-	-	-	30	-
AICHI	-	-	9	-	-	-	222	5
MIE	-	-	5	1	-	-	4	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	-
OSAKA	-	-	11	2	-	-	52	-
HYOGO	-	-	42	3	-	-	5	2
NARA	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
WAKAYAMA	2	-	33	1	-	-	17	1
TOTTORI	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-
SHIMANE	-	-	7	-	-	-	8	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	11	-	-	-	5	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	3	1	-	-	2	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	7	-	-	-	16	1
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
KAGAWA	-	-	4	-	-	-	52	6
EHIME	-	-	13	2	-	-	6	-
KOCHI	NR	NR	1	-	NR	NR	2	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	40	1	-	-	3	-
SAGA	-	-	5	1	1	-	2	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	1
KUMAMOTO	NR	NR	3	-	NR	NR	3	-
OITA	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1
MIYAZAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	2	0	389	38	3	0	1031	83

RATE

Current	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.5	0.1
Previous	0.0	0.0			0.2	0.0		

Rate per 100,000 per annum

Rate based upon estimated population 1 July 1947

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIOD, 1946 and 1947

Diseases	<u>Week Ending</u>		<u>Four Weeks Ending</u>		<u>Cumulative Number</u>	
	22 Nov. 1947	23 Nov. 1946	22 Nov. 1947	23 Nov. 1946	for First 47 Weeks 1947	1946
Cases						
Diphtheria	603	977	2259	4460	25749	44322
Dysentery	107	612	972	4666	38886	86478
Typhoid	173	570	1022	2516	16951	41836
Paratyphoid	52	117	237	588	4491	8451
Smallpox	2	15	2	50	389	17711
Typhus Fever	3	42	15	99	1031	30861
Malaria	92	241	442	1465	11464	NA
Cholera	0	0	0	4	0	1204
Scarlet Fever	99	67	265	216	2419	1881
Epidemic Meningitis	14	9	77	64	3257	1368
Jap. B. Encephalitis (Suspect)	0	2	3	6	252	NA
Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deaths						
Diphtheria	46	77	175	295	2111	3449
Dysentery	51	133	307	964	7233	12646
Typhoid	30	86	178	346	2113	4990
Paratyphoid	0	8	16	38	254	435
Smallpox	0	2	0	16	38	2726
Typhus Fever	0	2	0	18	83	2891
Malaria	0	2	1	2	22	NA
Cholera	0	0	0	3	0	514
Scarlet Fever	1	0	5	3	55	90
Epidemic Meningitis	9	4	37	25	1066	386
Jap B. Encephalitis (Suspect)	0	0	3	3	131	NA
Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIOD, 1946 and 1947

Diseases	<u>Week Ending</u>		<u>Four Weeks Ending</u>		<u>Cumulative Rates</u>	
	22 Nov. 1947	23 Nov. 1946	22 Nov. 1947	23 Nov. 1946	for First 47 Weeks 1947	1946
Case Rate						
Diphtheria	40.3	67.7	37.8	77.2	36.6	65.3
Dysentery	7.2	42.4	16.2	80.8	55.3	127.4
Typhoid	11.6	39.5	17.1	43.6	24.1	61.6
Paratyphoid	3.5	8.1	4.0	10.2	6.4	12.5
Smallpox	0.1	1.0	0.03	0.9	0.6	26.1
Typhus Fever	0.2	2.9	0.3	1.7	1.5	45.5
Malaria	6.2	16.7	7.4	25.4	16.3	NA
Cholera	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.8
Scarlet Fever	6.6	4.6	4.4	3.7	3.4	2.8
Epidemic Meningitis	0.9	0.6	1.3	1.1	4.6	2.0
Jap B. Encephalitis (Suspect)	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	NA
Plague	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Death Rate						
Diphtheria	3.1	5.3	2.9	5.1	3.0	5.1
Dysentery	3.4	9.2	5.1	16.7	10.3	18.6
Typhoid	2.0	6.0	3.0	6.0	3.0	7.4
Paratyphoid	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.6
Smallpox	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	4.0
Typhus Fever	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	4.3
Malaria	0.0	0.1	0.02	0.03	0.03	NA
Cholera	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.8
Scarlet Fever	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Epidemic Meningitis	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.4	1.5	0.6
Jap B. Encephalitis (Suspect)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	NA
Plague	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

NA: Not Available

Rate per 100,000 per annum

1947 rates based upon estimated population 1 July 1947

1946 rates based upon estimated population 1 July 1946

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT
OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDING 22 November 1947

(C) Current cases plus delayed reports
(T) Total cases for year to date

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)
HOKKAIDO	24	1086	135	7743	87	4125
AOMORI	14	381	52	2500	39	1503
IWATE	3	167	27	912	15	1072
MIYAGI	18	354	41	2711	35	1805
AKITA	6	206	14	1558	12	1237
YAMAGATA	-	155	11	1213	18	1736
FUKUSHIMA	6	403	72	3649	55	2465
IBARAKI	5	550	47	2290	34	2246
TOCHIGI	7	374	51	2825	24	2612
GUMMA	6	287	39	2032	16	2209
SAITAMA	5	611	15	2696	26	1829
CHIBA	19	770	45	3375	28	2168
TOKYO	58	1755	289	7543	510	6599
K. NAGAWA	37	1613	215	12084	165	6172
NIIGATA	4	432	38	2958	34	2484
TOYAMA	12	373	50	2887	49	2318
ISHIKAWA	8	577	61	3511	57	2288
FUKUI	5	392	30	1682	34	1200
YAMANASHI	5	88	37	1815	23	635
NAGANO	4	272	74	3151	47	2309
GIFU	22	670	63	3992	31	1653
SHIZUOKA	6	663	42	3379	30	3121
AICHI	52	3275	258	13295	113	6982
MIE	19	1132	86	2494	47	2477
SHIGA	6	824	18	1575	22	1454
KYOTO	20	1795	94	7364	76	4270
OSAKA	75	4251	298	16186	293	14026
HYOGO	40	1682	148	8214	161	8283
NARA	9	537	24	1096	29	1138
WAKAYAMA	18	1034	71	3734	38	2302
TOTTORI	3	345	73	3028	20	1536
SHIMANE	2	167	34	1559	20	1393
OKAYAMA	29	1486	95	5556	71	3350
HIROSHIMA	24	1076	122	7461	91	3467
YAMAGUCHI	9	455	57	3484	120	2191
TOKUSHIMA	NR	139	NR	1232	NR	1158
KAGAWA	11	612	43	2289	36	1459
EHIME	10	306	58	3127	58	2912
KOCHI	NR	293	NR	1467	NR	1098
FUKUOKA	53	2825	271	11617	210	7079
SAGA	9	359	121	4310	30	2078
NAGASAKI	21	727	111	6183	71	3101
KUMAMOTO	*-24	358	99	3768	43	2640
OITA	NR	711	NR	2749	NR	1962
MIYAZAKI	2	74	24	1585	24	990
KAGOSHIMA	9	194	58	2643	24	1417
TOTAL	671	36836	3611	192522	2966	132549

Rates

Current	44.9	52.4	241.4	273.8	198.3	188.5
Previous	58.7		287.1		211.4	

Rates per 100,000 per annum, based upon estimated population 1 July 1947

* Correction

Weekly Report - 22 November 1947
Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				CHOLERA			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	283	1	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	2	-	176	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	1	-	177	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	1	-	182	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	4	-	114	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	4	-	243	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	315	2	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	2	-	109	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	84	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	61	1	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	103	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	8	-	743	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	2	-	439	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	9	-	269	1	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	1	-	163	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	57	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	72	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	NR	NR	66	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	2	-	179	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	3	-	32	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	3	-	206	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	1	-	262	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	2	-	218	1	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	7	-	1860	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	163	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	5	-	147	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	1	-	303	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	2	-	69	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	2	-	76	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	146	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	1	-	122	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	NR	NR	75	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	1	-	230	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	3	-	277	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	1	-	214	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	1	-	144	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	4	-	465	1	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	NR	NR	106	1	NR	NR	-	-
FUKUOKA	16	-	966	7	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	274	3	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	2	-	212	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	NR	NR	204	-	NR	NR	-	-
OITA	NR	NR	360	3	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	193	1	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	1	-	280	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	92	0	11464	22	0	0	0	0

RATE								
Current	6.2	0.0	16.3	0.03	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Previous	6.6	0.0			0.0	0.0		

Rate per 100,000 per annum

Rate based upon estimated population 1 July 1947

Weekly Report - 22 November 1947
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS				JAP B ENCEPHALITIS (SUSPECTS)			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)
HOKKAIDO	2	-	331	8	3	3	364	99	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	3	-	23	1	-	-	99	19	-	-	2	-
IWATE	-	-	26	4	-	-	56	16	-	-	-	1
MIYAGI	1	-	87	1	1	-	125	17	-	-	1	-
AKITA	-	-	29	1	1	1	85	38	-	-	2	2
YAMAGATA	-	-	40	1	-	-	79	22	-	-	1	-
FUKUSHIMA	3	-	46	1	2	-	141	39	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	57	1	1	1	193	61	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	1	1	40	1	-	-	31	13	-	-	1	-
GUMMA	-	-	76	2	-	-	37	17	-	-	1	1
SAITAMA	3	-	52	-	-	-	72	30	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	1	-	49	1	1	-	61	20	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	52	-	470	9	3	-	644	263	-	-	5	-
KANAGAWA	4	-	102	2	-	-	75	22	-	-	1	1
NIIGATA	1	-	31	1	-	-	67	21	-	-	1	-
TOYAMA	-	-	14	-	-	-	20	2	-	-	1	1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	6	1	-	1	42	11	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	6	-	-	-	12	5	-	-	1	-
YAMANASHI	1	-	23	1	-	-	26	3	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	2	-	88	2	1	-	38	6	-	-	-	-
GIFU	2	-	25	1	-	-	17	5	-	-	1	1
SHIZUOKA	2	-	130	-	-	-	91	22	-	-	-	-
AICHI	9	-	109	3	-	-	43	10	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	42	2	-	-	26	5	-	-	6	2
SHIGA	1	-	43	-	-	-	29	12	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	3	-	131	2	-	-	67	17	-	-	5	1
OSAKA	2	-	52	-	-	-	144	36	-	-	46	36
HYOGO	2	-	60	1	-	-	68	26	-	-	12	3
NARA	-	-	9	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	7	-	-	-	10	4	-	-	1	1
TOTTORI	-	-	6	-	1	1	43	15	-	-	22	8
SHIMANE	-	-	29	-	-	-	17	6	-	-	7	5
OKAYAMA	-	-	24	-	-	-	11	7	-	-	62	31
HIROSHIMA	-	-	21	2	-	-	64	20	-	-	6	4
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	13	-	-	-	33	6	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	9	4	-	-	1	1
KAGAWA	-	-	14	2	-	-	18	7	-	-	31	16
EHIME	3	-	22	-	-	-	34	21	-	-	16	8
KOCHI	NR	NR	9	-	NR	NR	23	8	NR	NR	13	3
FUKUOKA	1	-	22	3	-	-	83	54	-	-	1	1
SAGA	-	-	2	-	-	-	16	6	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	27	1	-	2	33	14	-	-	1	1
KUMAMOTO	NR	NR	6	-	NR	NR	32	11	NR	NR	2	2
OITA	-	-	3	-	-	-	13	2	-	-	1	1
MIYAZAKI	-	-	11	-	-	-	26	7	-	-	1	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	34	16	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	99	1	2419	55	14	9	3257	1066	0	0	252	131

Rates

Current	6.6	0.1	3.4	0.1	0.9	0.6	4.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2
Previous	2.7	0.1			1.2	0.6			0.0	0.0		

Rates per 100,000 per Annum

Rates based upon estimated population 1 July 1947

Weekly Report - 22 November 1947
Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES Cases	WHOOPING COUGH Cases	TUBERCULOSIS Cases
HOKKAIDO	83	112	470
AOMORI	44	37	76
IWATE	18	10	51
MIYAGI	33	15	124
AKITA	13	3	74
Y. MAGATA	18	14	105
FUKUSHIMA	9	16	211
IBARAKI	1	10	65
TOCHIGI	11	45	86
GUMMA	1	10	43
SAITAMA	1	13	74
CHIBA	-	-	31
TOKYO	2	37	492
KANAGAWA	-	18	159
NIIGATA	40	37	247
TOYAMA	26	26	89
ISHIKAWA	1	22	90
FUKUI	23	9	47
YAMANASHI	NR	NR	NR
NAGANO	23	25	135
GIFU	12	7	92
SHIZUOKA	14	8	112
AICHI	27	10	165
MIE	8	2	62
SHIGA	3	8	40
KYOTO	NR	NR	NR
OSAKA	1	14	306
HYOGO	-	6	108
NARA	-	2	26
WAKAYAMA	3	4	35
TOTTORI	10	1	60
SHIMANE	-	8	109
OKAYAMA	NR	NR	NR
HIROSHIMA	11	23	197
Y. MAGUCHI	1	3	76
TOKUSHIMA	8	6	70
KAGAWA	5	5	28
EHIME	39	10	117
KOCHI	NR	NR	NR
FUKUOKA	7	36	364
SAGA	14	15	71
NAGASAKI	53	16	155
KUMAMOTO	NR	NR	NR
OITA	NR	NR	NR
MIYAZAKI	12	1	51
KAGOSHIMA	70	14	89
TOTAL	645	658	5002
Rates			
Current	43.1	44.0	334.4
Previous	34.1	55.5	405.8

Rates per 100,000 per Annum

Rates based upon estimated population 1 July 1947

Deaths not available

Weekly Report - 22 November 1947
Continued

PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA	INFLUENZA
	Cases	Cases
HOKKAIDO	142	-
AOMORI	52	-
IWATE	35	-
MIYAGI	43	-
AKITA	38	-
YAMAGATA	21	1
FUKUSHIMA	81	2
IBARAKI	47	-
TOCHIGI	40	-
GUMMA	46	-
SAITAMA	34	-
CHIBA	9	-
TOKYO	84	1
KANAGAWA	51	4
NIIGATA	64	-
TOYAMA	40	-
ISHIKAWA	49	-
FUKUI	19	-
YAMANASHI	NR	NR
NAGANO	39	-
GIFU	71	8
SHIZUOKA	41	1
AICHI	29	-
MIE	17	-
SHIGA	4	-
KYOTO	NR	NR
OSAKA	33	-
HYOGO	15	-
NARA	4	-
WAKAYAMA	34	-
TOTTORI	14	-
SHIMANE	29	-
OKAYAMA	NR	NR
HIROSHIMA	29	4
YAMAGUCHI	11	-
TOKUSHIMA	19	-
KAGAWA	5	-
EHIME	56	-
KOCHI	NR	NR
FUKUOKA	83	18
SAGA	32	1
NAGASAKI	61	-
KUMAMOTO	NR	NR
OITA	NR	NR
MIYAZAKI	15	-
KAGOSHIMA	76	-
TOTAL	1612	40
RATE		
Current	107.8	2.7
Previous	111.2	3.1

Deaths not available

Rate per 100,000 per annum

Rate based upon estimated population 1 July 1947